

*Northern Benguela upwelling:  
Driving forces and ecosystem responses*

**Modeled vertical Carbon and  
Nitrogen fluxes in waters off Namibia**

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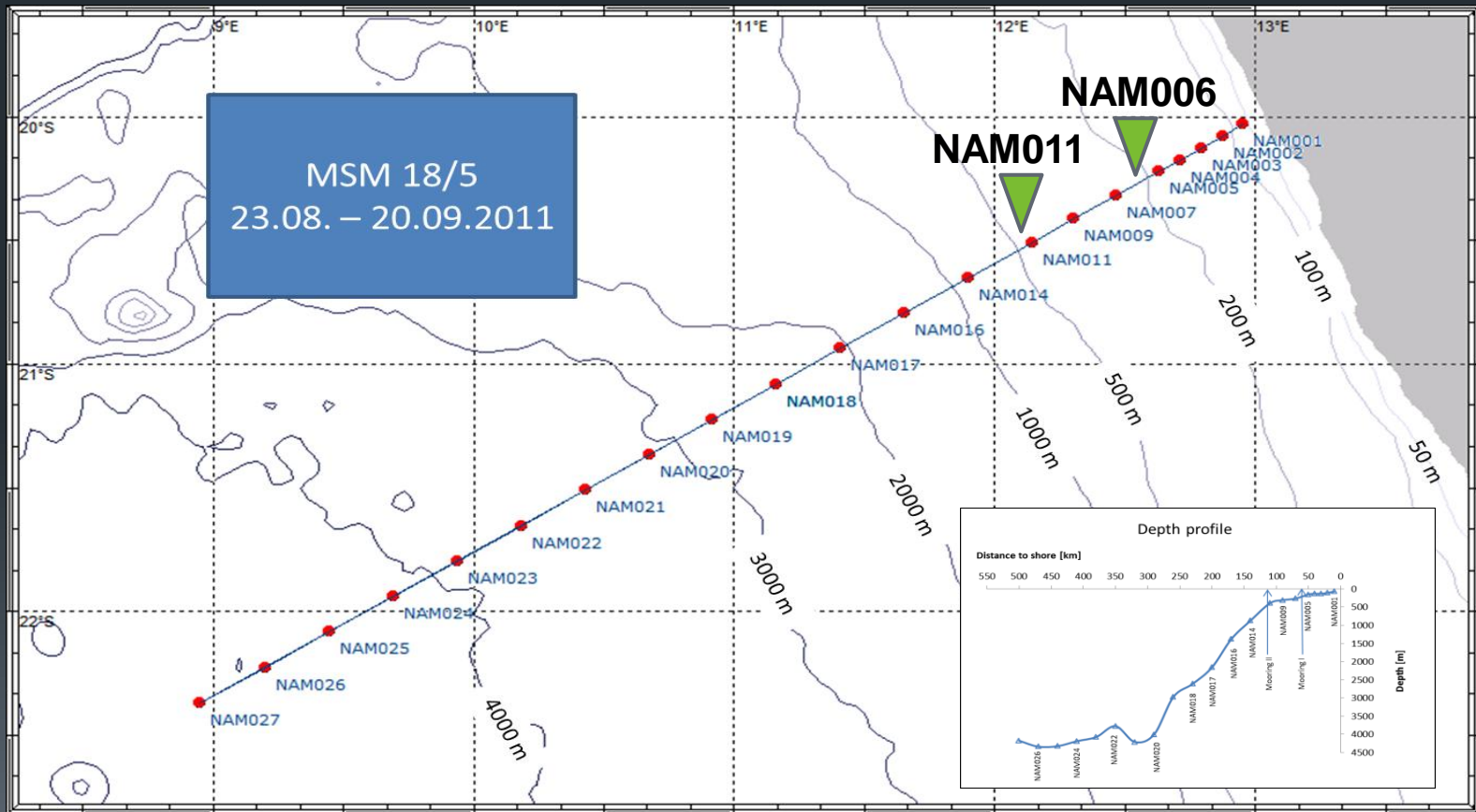
*18 – 20 September 2012, IOW Warnemünde, Germany*

# Benguela Upwelling

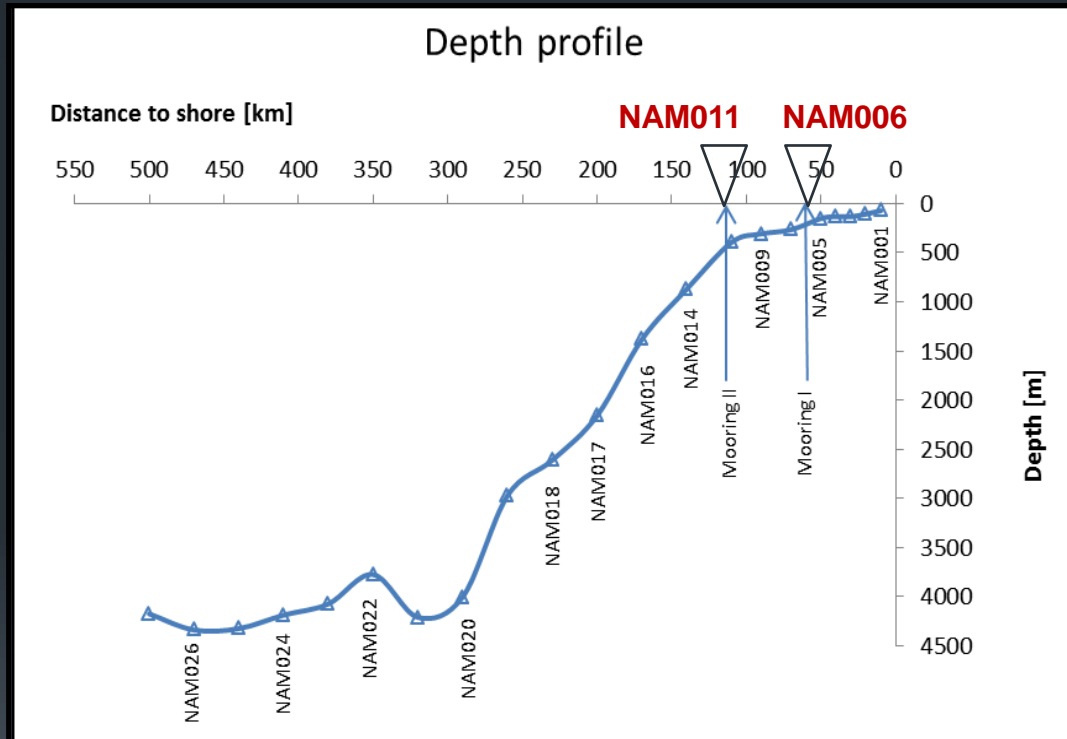
MSM 18/5

I. Mooring stations, NAM006 & NAM011

II. 3 Sections 12 ST & 1 Section 21 ST



# I. Moorings Stations



## NAM006

Date: 09/06/2011

Max. depth: 192 m.

Mooring depth: 170 m.

## NAM011

Dates: 09/07/2011 and  
09/17/2011

Max. depth: 395 m.

Mooring depth: 330 m.

# Sampling Methodology

*I. Mooring stations*

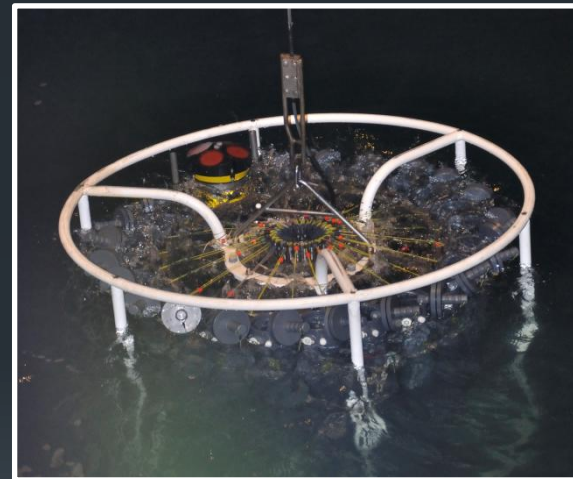
## Zooplankton

- ✓ 7 depths with the Multinet
- ✓ Size fractionation on board
- ✓ Cryovials frozen on liquid N<sub>2</sub>



## Microplankton

- ✓ 9 - 10 depths with the Rosette
- ✓ 4 - 6 liters of SW filtered on board
- ✓ Filters frozen on liquid N<sub>2</sub>



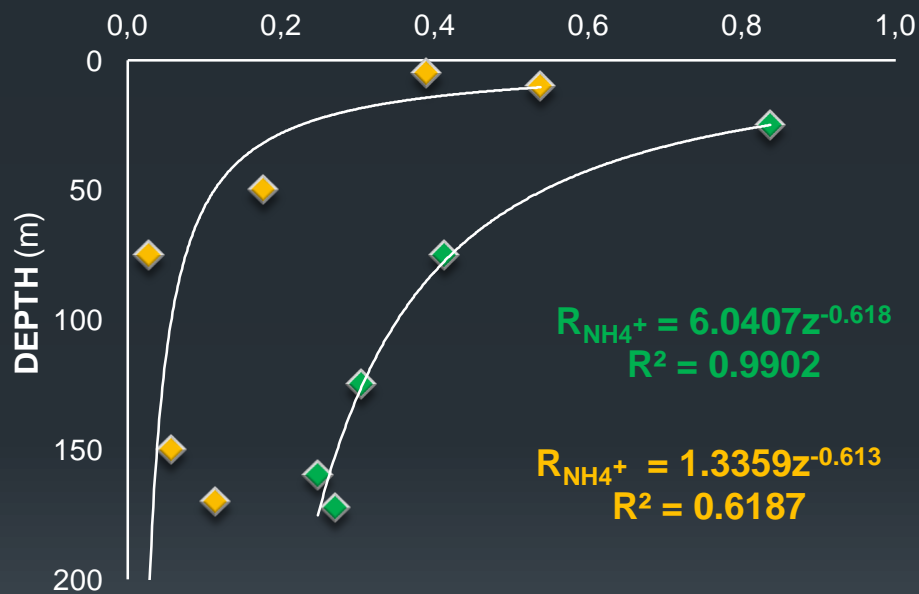
Back at lab,

- ETS and GDH activities (Packard et al., 1971; Bidigare and King, 1981)
- Protein content (Lowry, 1951)

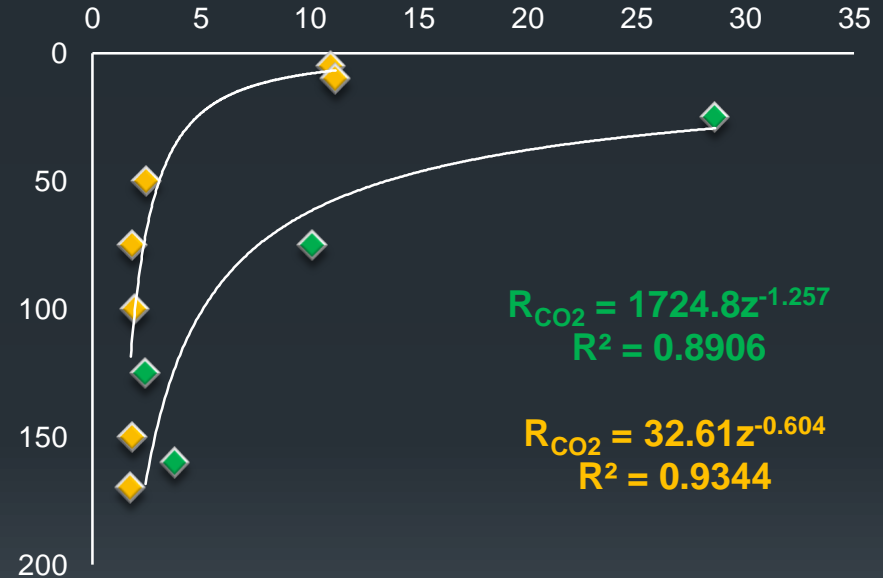
# Results

## NAM006

### $\text{NH}_4^+$ EXCRETION ( $\mu\text{mol NH}_4^+\cdot\text{h}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ )



### $R_{\text{CO}_2}$ PRODUCTION ( $\mu\text{mol CO}_2\cdot\text{h}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ )



$\blacklozenge$  Microplankton  $\blacklozenge$  Zooplankton

At the 3 stations, the b-value is higher in zooplankton than in microplankton.

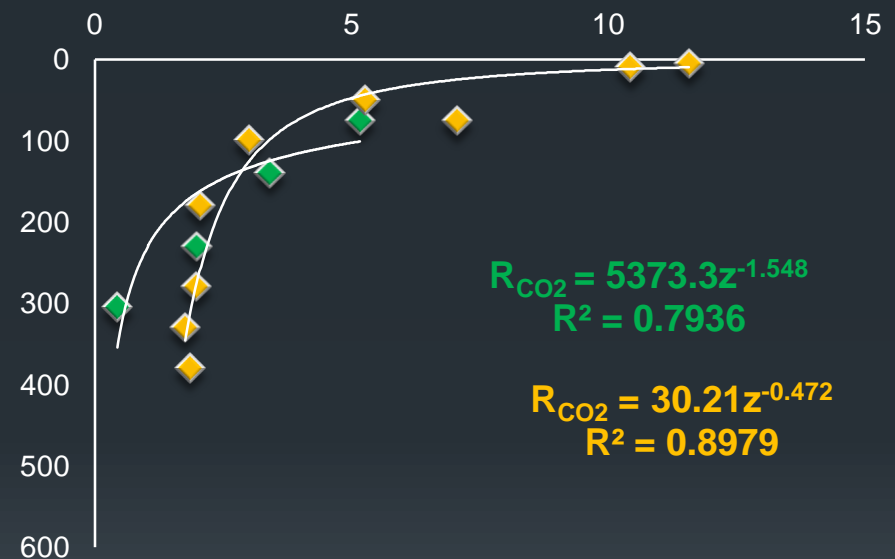
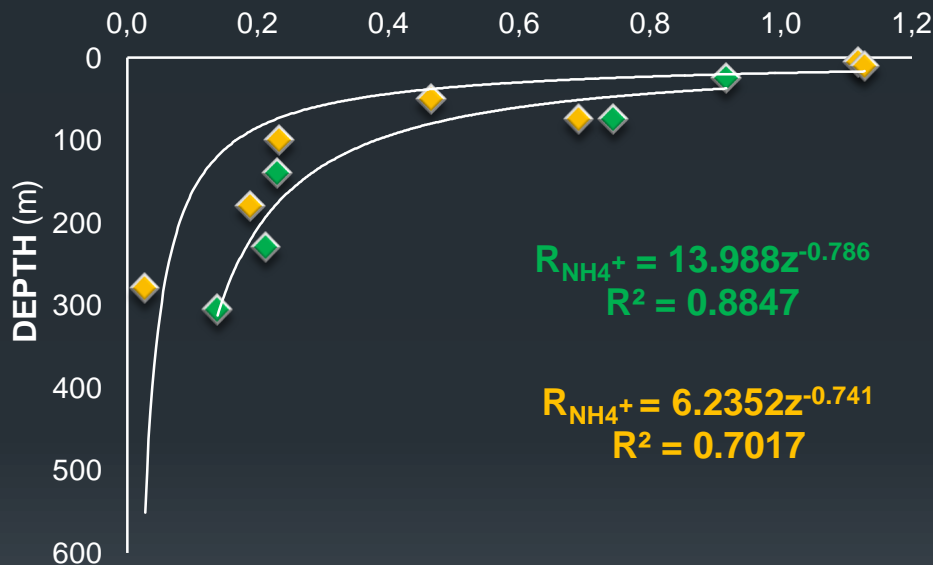
# Results

## NAM011 (7 Sept.)



**NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> EXCRETION** (μmol NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup>·m<sup>-3</sup>)

**R<sub>CO2</sub> PRODUCTION** (μmol CO<sub>2</sub>·h<sup>-1</sup>·m<sup>-3</sup>)



◆ Microplankton    ◆ Zooplankton

At the 3 stations, the b-value is higher in zooplankton than in microplankton.

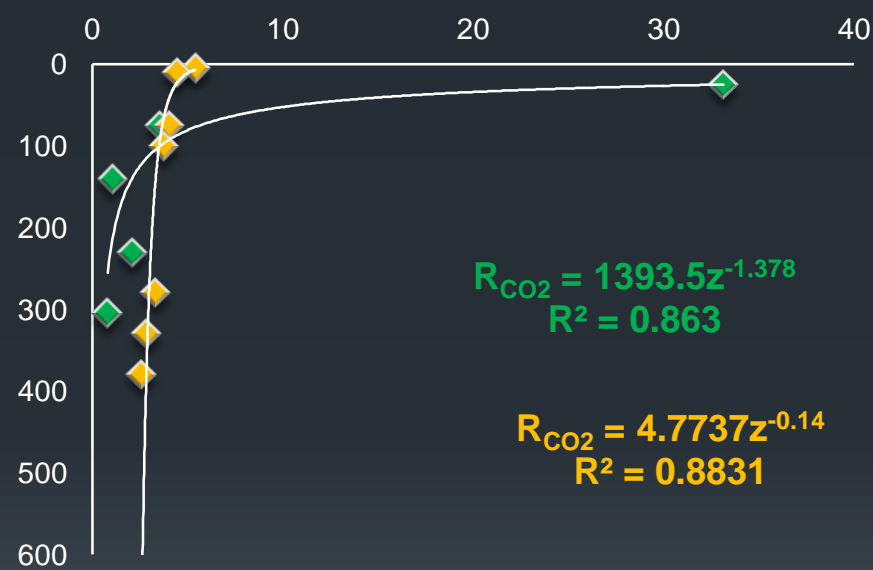
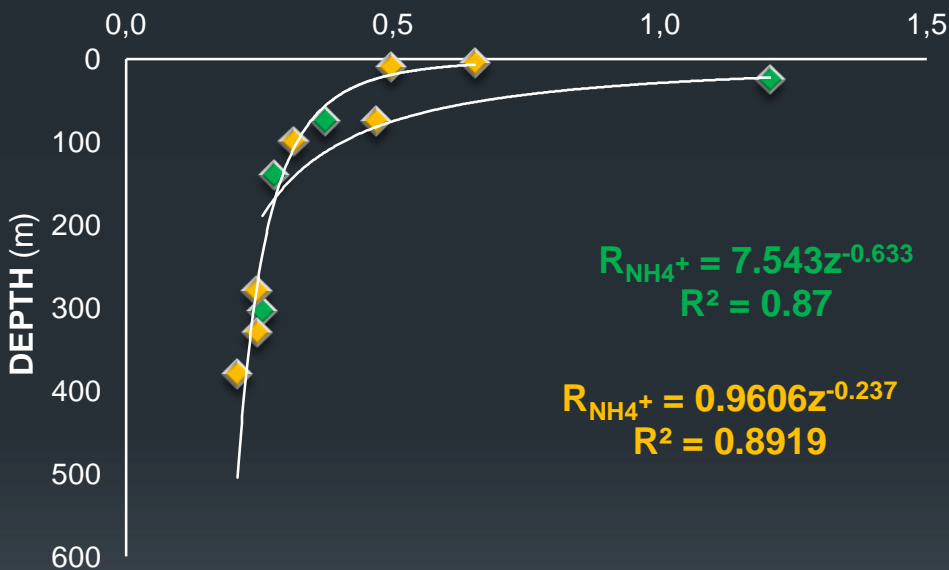
# Results

## NAM011 (17 Sept.)



### NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> EXCRETION (μmol NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup>·m<sup>-3</sup>)

### R<sub>CO<sub>2</sub></sub> PRODUCTION (μmol CO<sub>2</sub>·h<sup>-1</sup>·m<sup>-3</sup>)



◆ Microplankton    ◆ Zooplankton

At the 3 stations, the b-value is higher in zooplankton than in microplankton.

- ❖ Calculate the definite integral from the different depths ( $z_a$ ) to the sea floor ( $z_s$ )

*Nitrogen*

$$F_n = \int R_{\text{NH}_4^+} dz = \int R_0 z^{-b}$$
$$F_n = (R_0 / (1-b)) * (z_s^{(1-b)} - z_a^{(1-b)})$$

*Carbon*

$$F_c = \int R_{\text{CO}_2} dz = \int R_0 z^{-b}$$
$$F_c = (R_0 / (1-b)) * (z_s^{(1-b)} - z_a^{(1-b)})$$

- ❖ Plot  $F_n$  and  $F_c$  versus depth



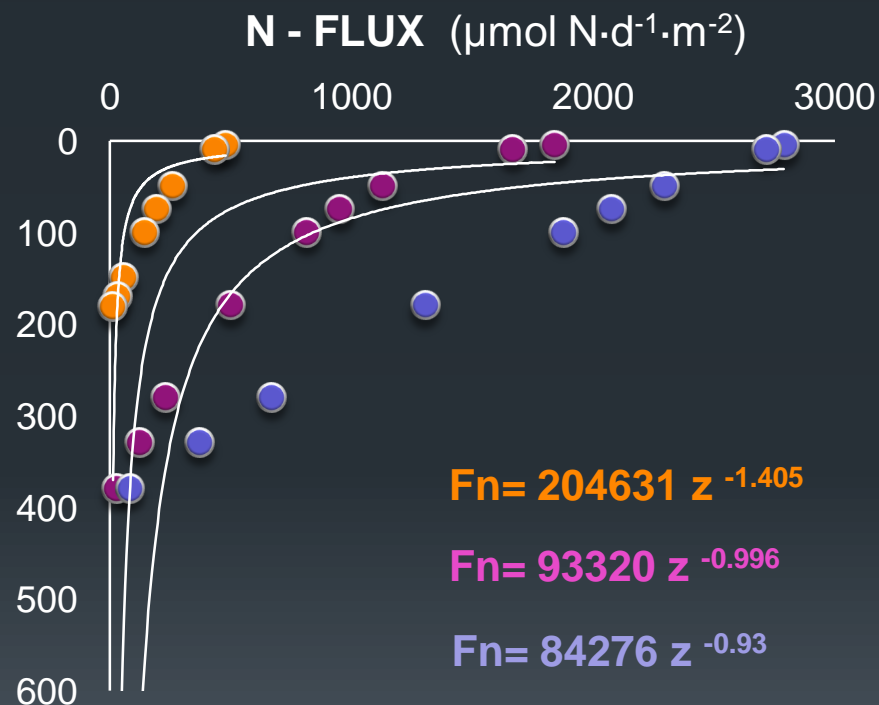
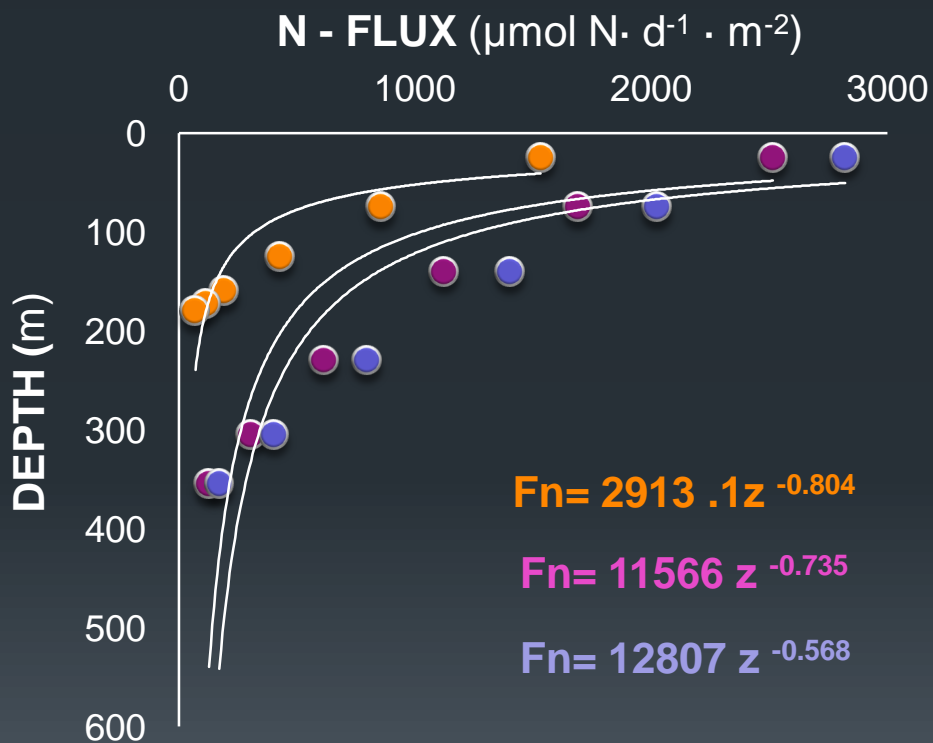
# Results

Moorings stations

## Nitrogen

### Zooplankton

### Microplankton



● NAM006

● NAM011 (7 Sept.)

● NAM011 (17 Sept.)

# Results

Moorings stations

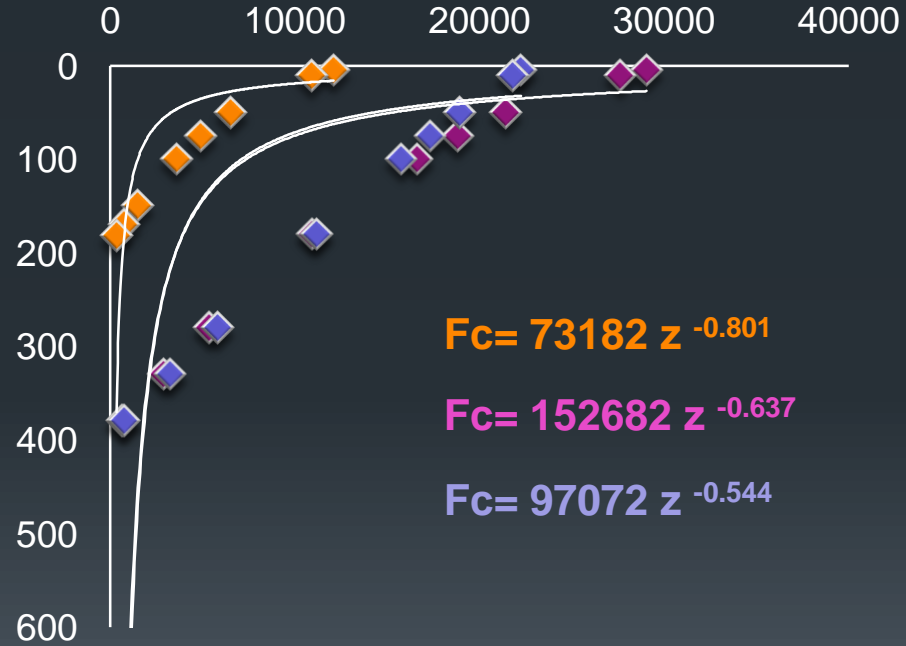
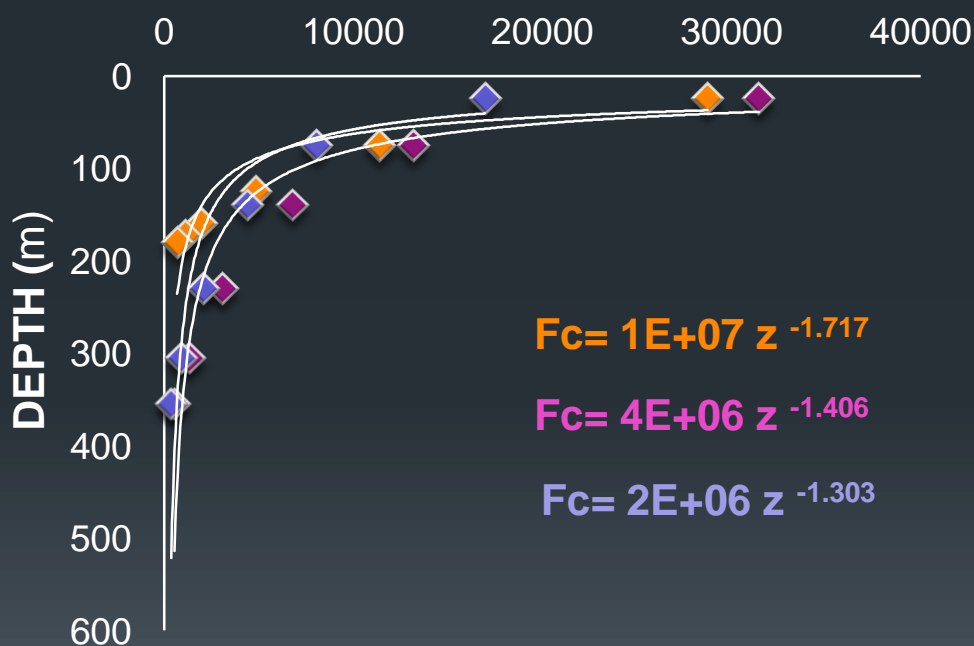
## Carbon

### Zooplankton

### Microplankton

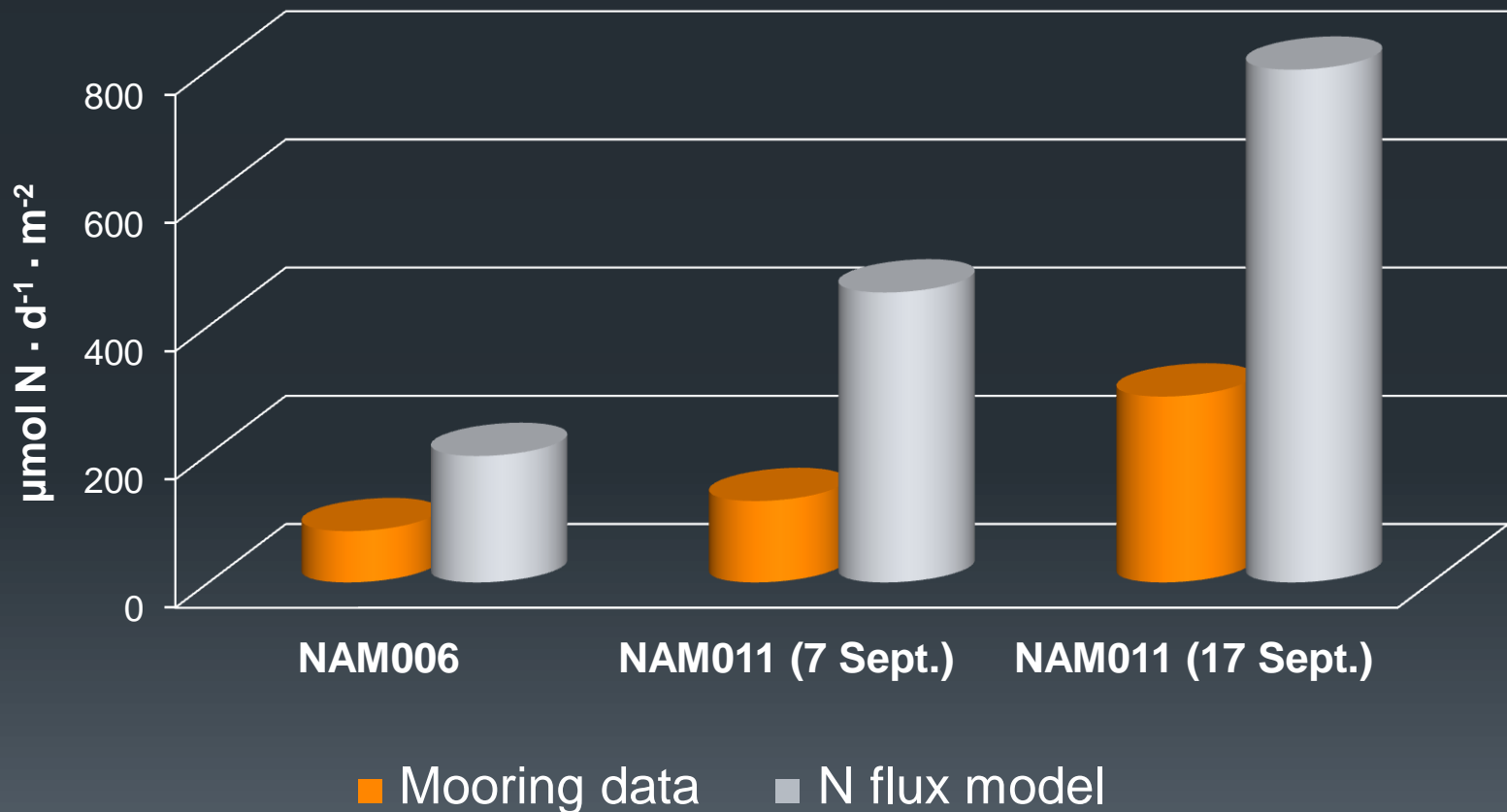
C - FLUX ( $\mu\text{mol C} \cdot \text{d}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ )

C - FLUX ( $\mu\text{mol C} \cdot \text{d}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ )

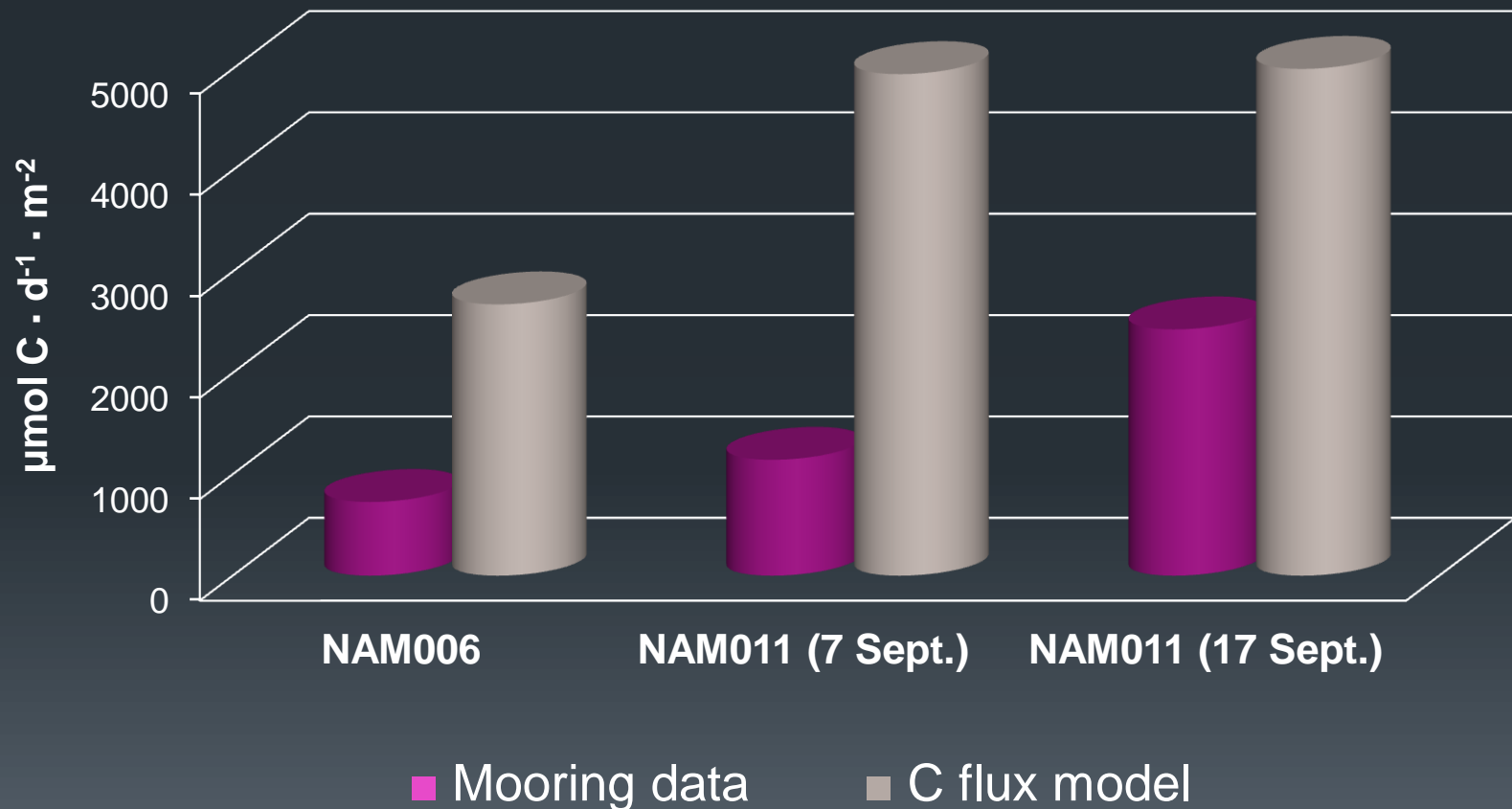


● NAM006 ● NAM011 (7 Sept.) ● NAM011 (17 Sept.)

## Total Nitrogen Fluxes



## Total Carbon Fluxes

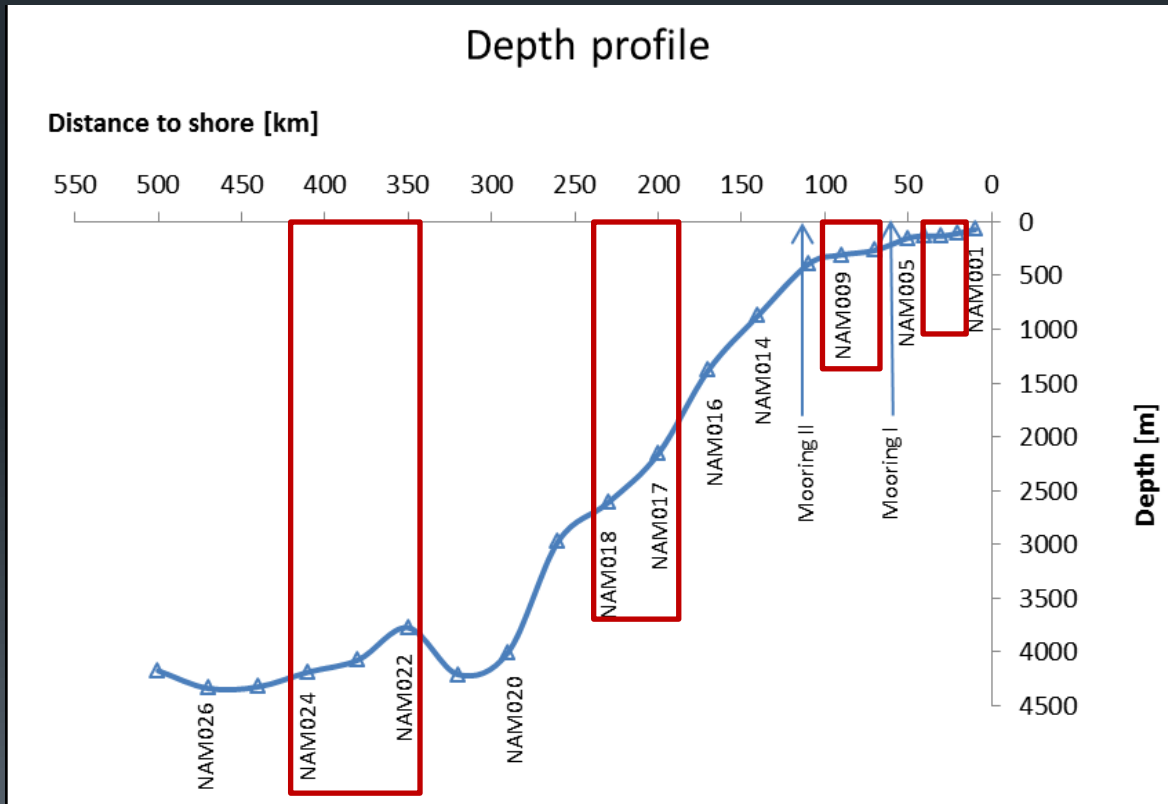


# Summary I

Carbon and nitrogen fluxes calculated from total plankton respiration and ammonium excretion greatly exceeds fluxes calculated from sediment trap measurements (Packard and Christensen, 2004; Steinberg, 2008; Packard and Gómez, submitted)

## II. Sections: *Nitrogen*

Zooplankton associated N fluxes, based on average values of GDH activities on the 4 sections. Comparison of 4 areas within the section.



NAM002 & 003

NAM007 & 009

NAM017 & 018

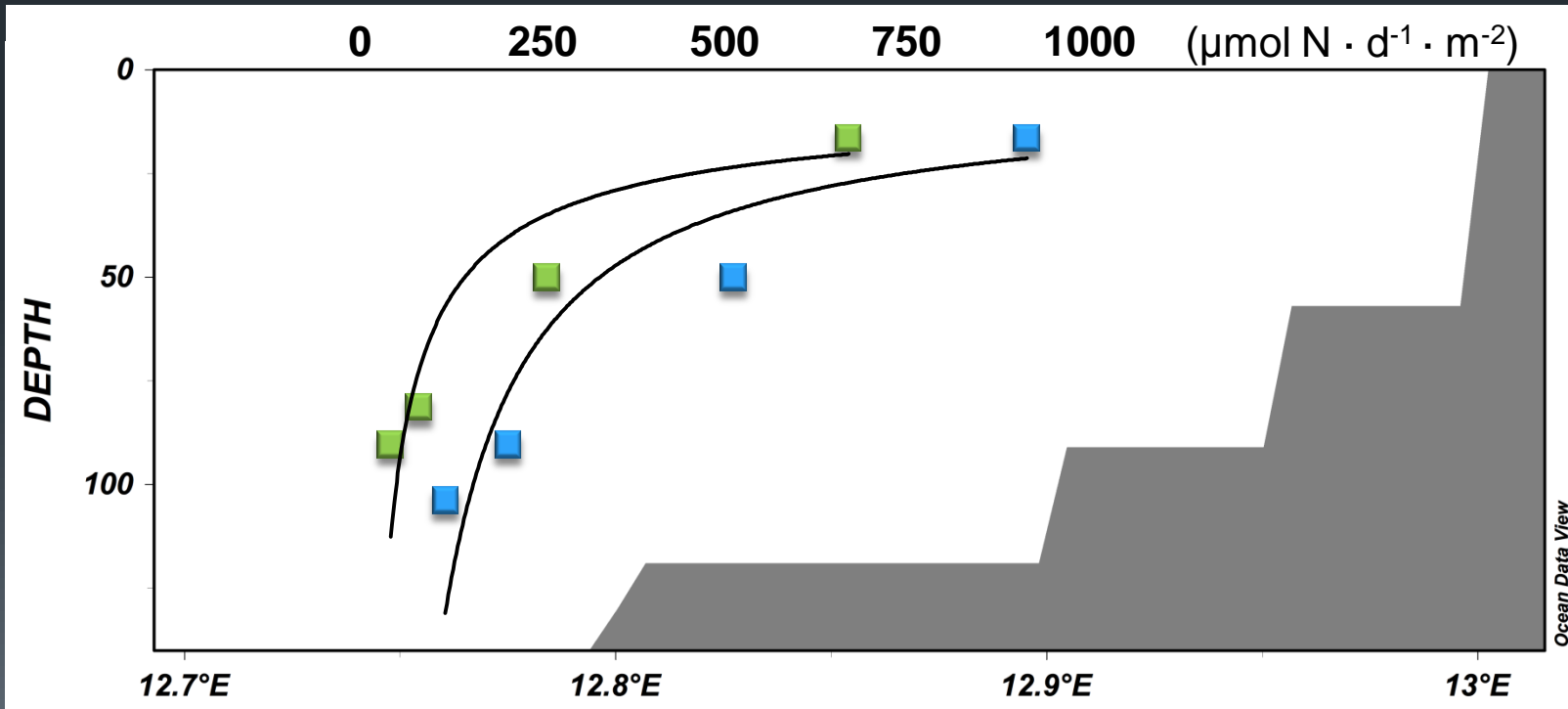
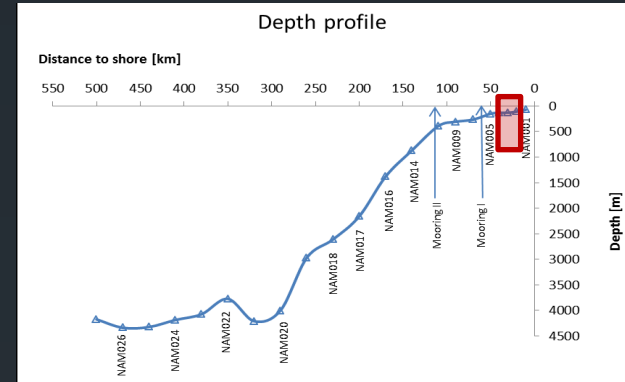
NAM022 & 024

# Results: Nitrogen

**NAM002**      $F_n = 18463 z^{-1.24}$

**NAM003**      $F_n = 9509 z^{-0.861}$

## N - FLUX

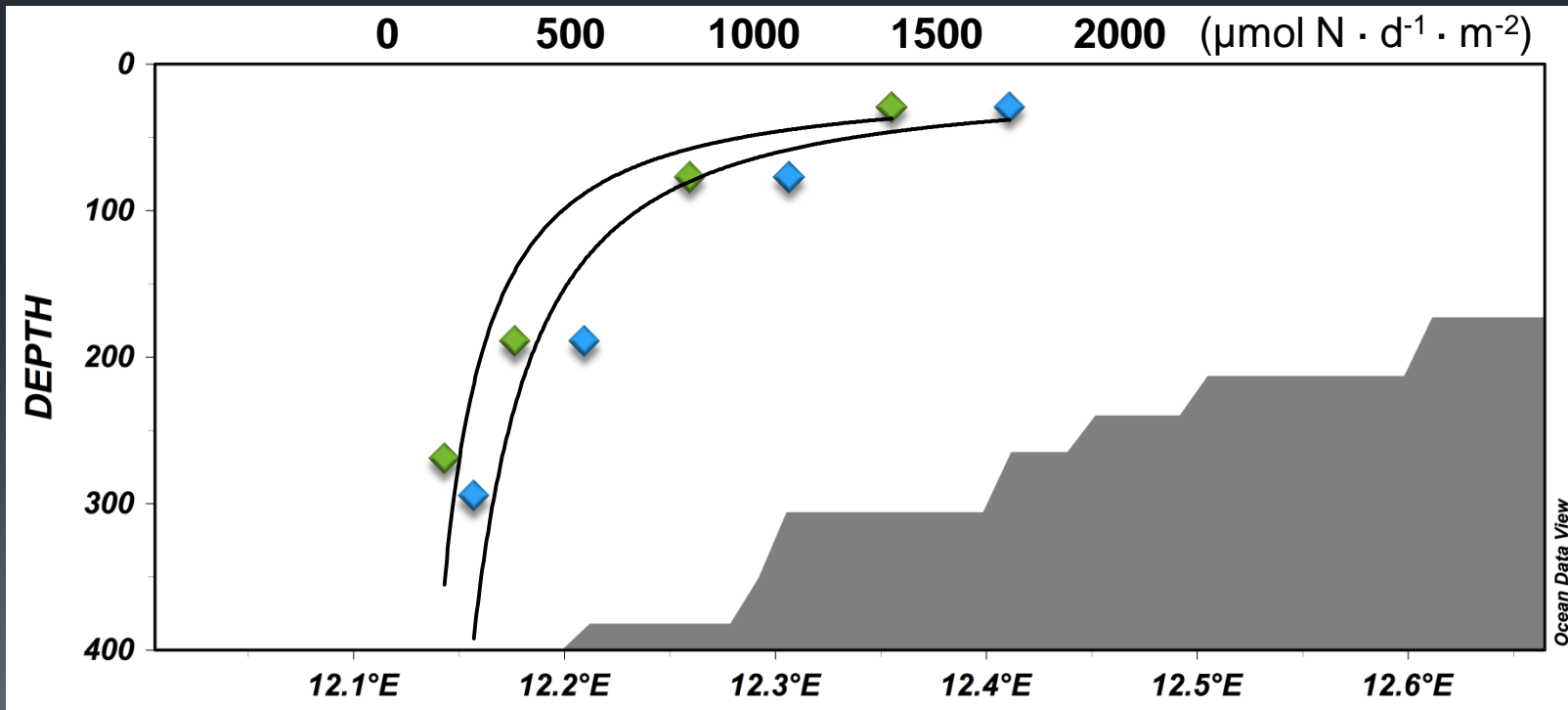
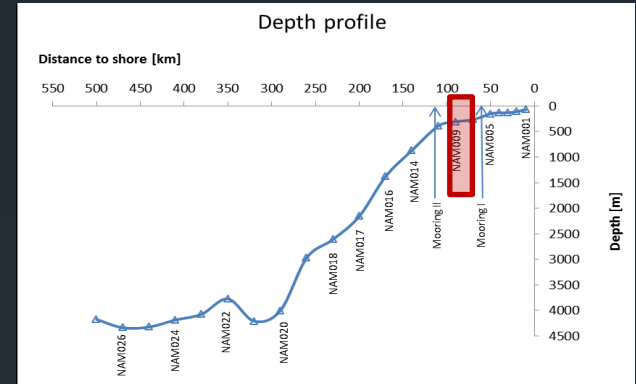


# Results: Nitrogen

**NAM007**  $F_n = 10636 z^{-0.735}$

**NAM009**  $F_n = 10292 z^{-0.643}$

## N - FLUX



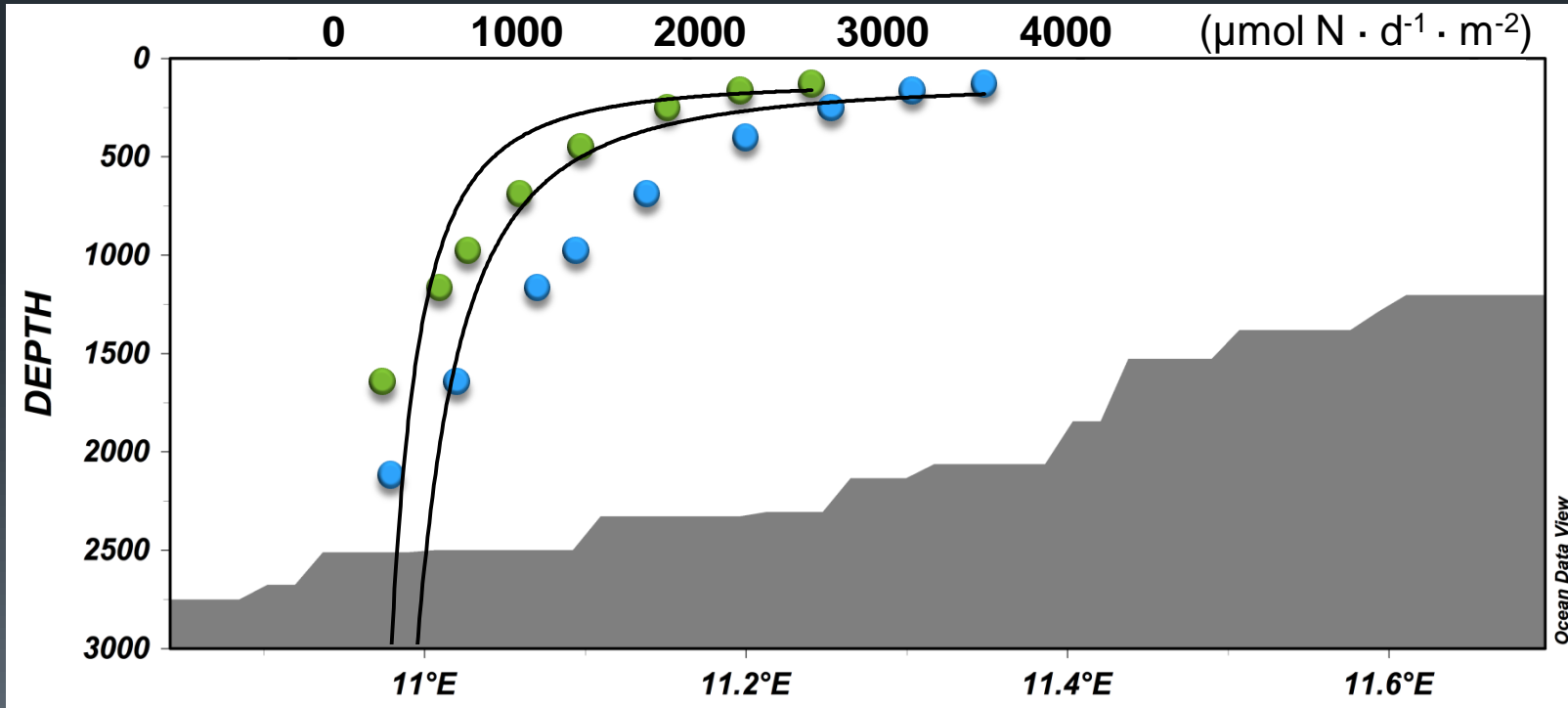
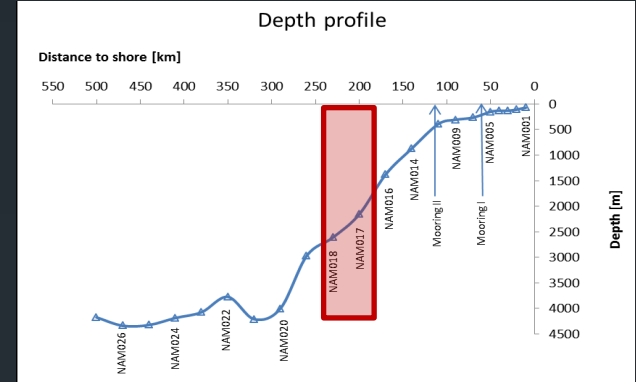


# Results: Nitrogen

**NAM017**  $F_n = 10197 z^{-0.403}$

**NAM018**  $F_n = 14682 z^{-0.393}$

## N - FLUX

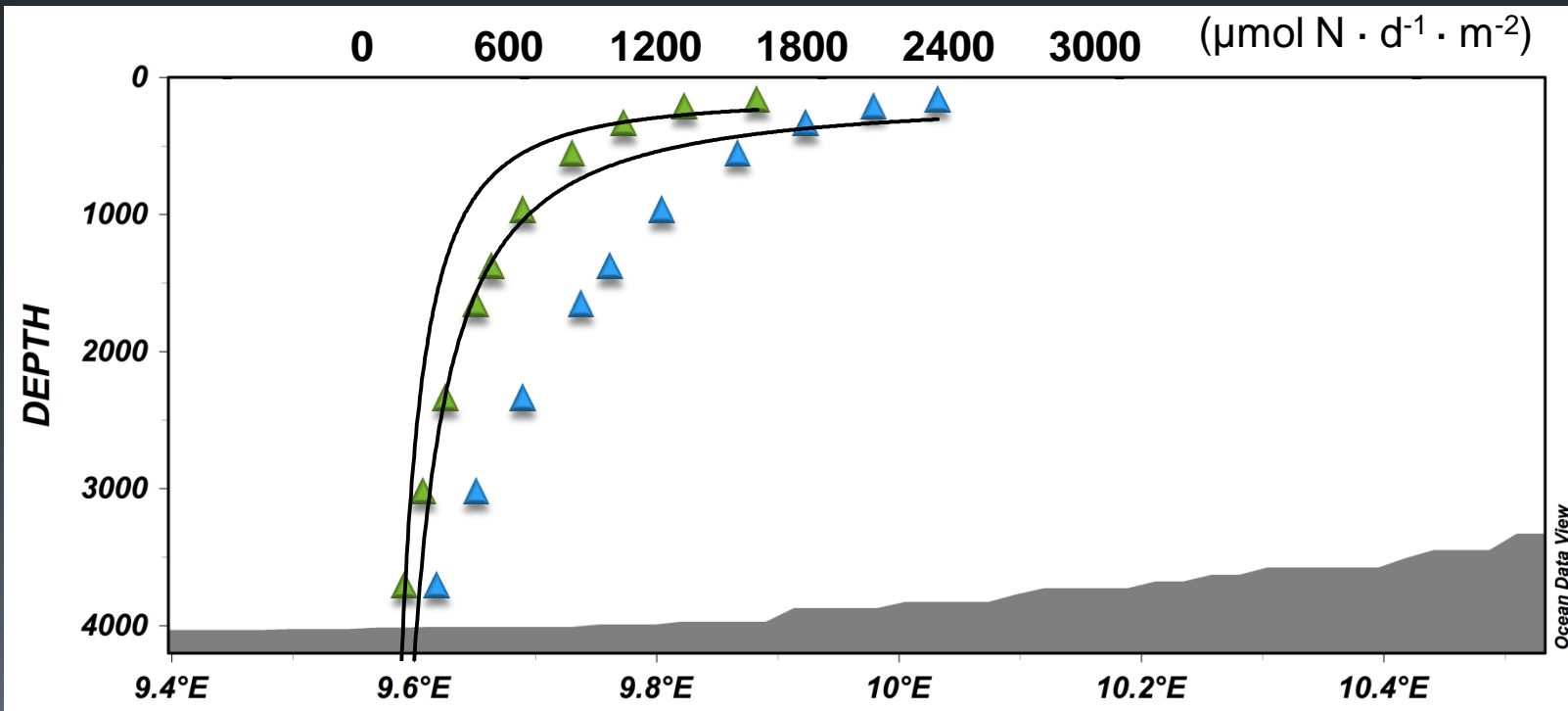
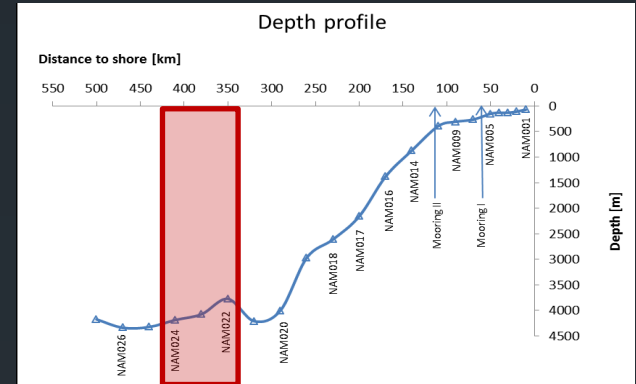


# Results: Nitrogen

NAM022  $F_n = 14414 z^{-0.464}$

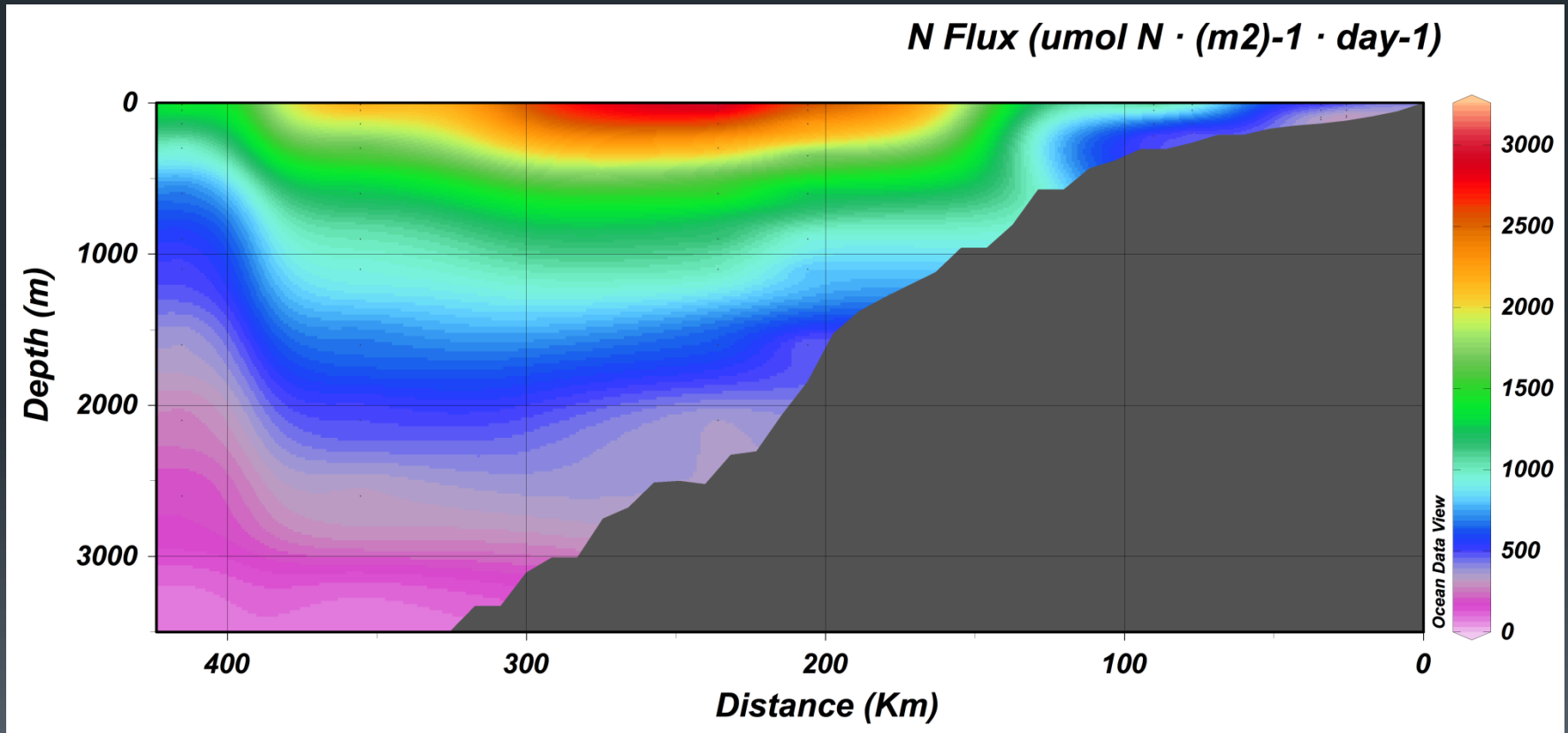
NAM024  $F_n = 8862.8 z^{-0.469}$

## N - FLUX



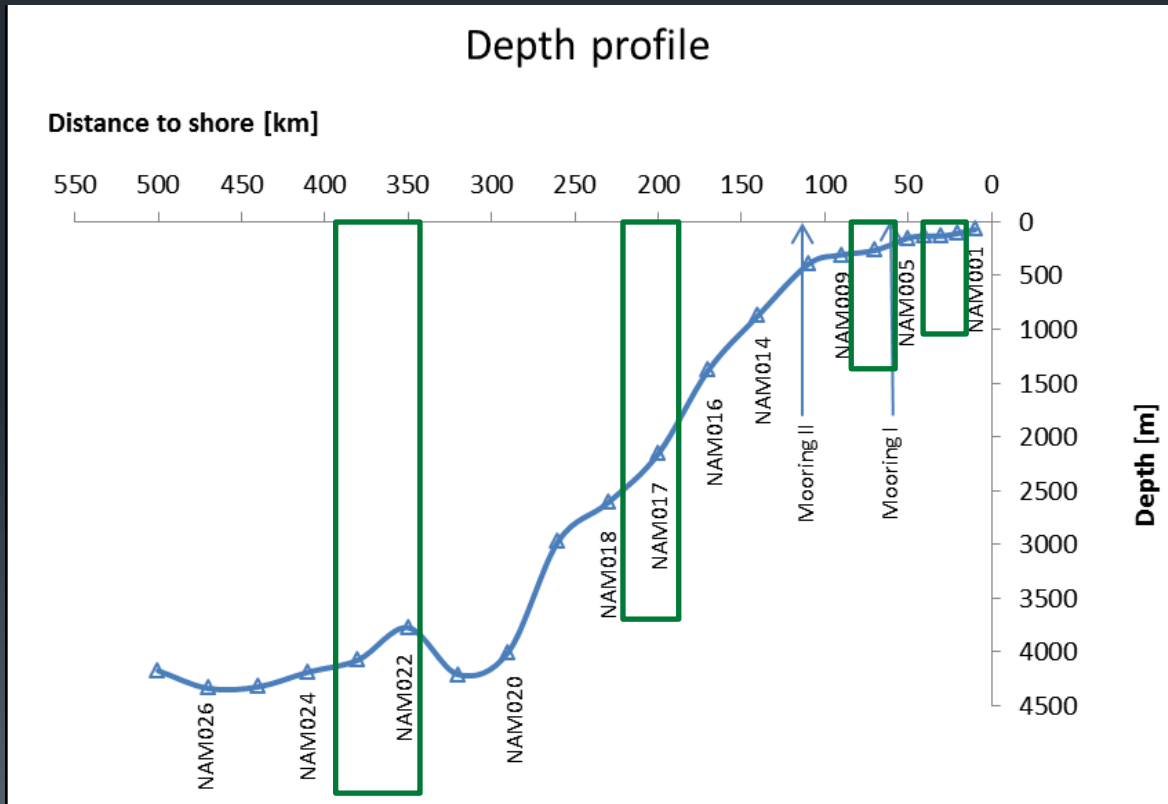
# Results: Nitrogen

## Zooplankton associated N flux profile along the section



## II. Sections: *Carbon*

Zooplankton associated C fluxes, based on average values of ETS activities on the 4 sections. Comparison of 4 areas within the section.



NAM002 & 003

NAM007

NAM017

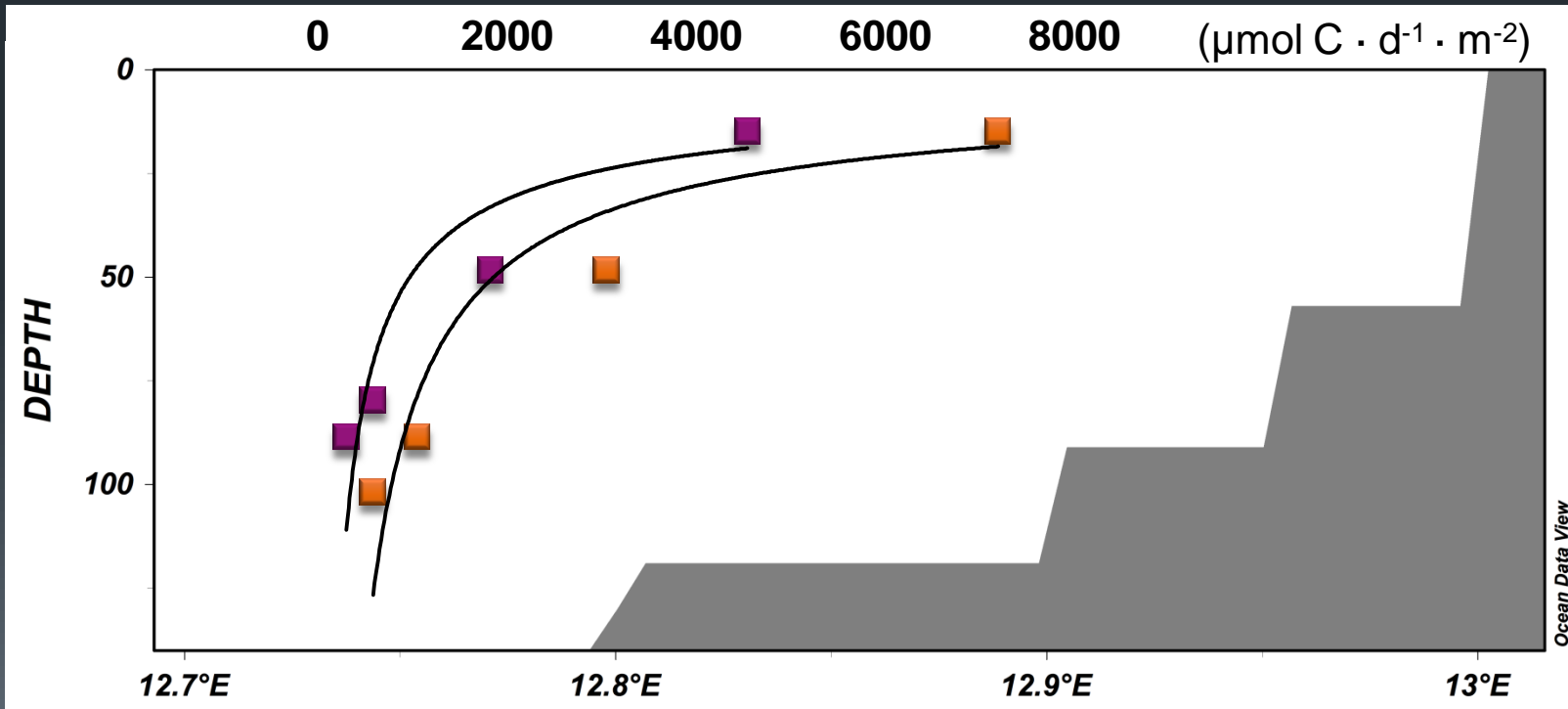
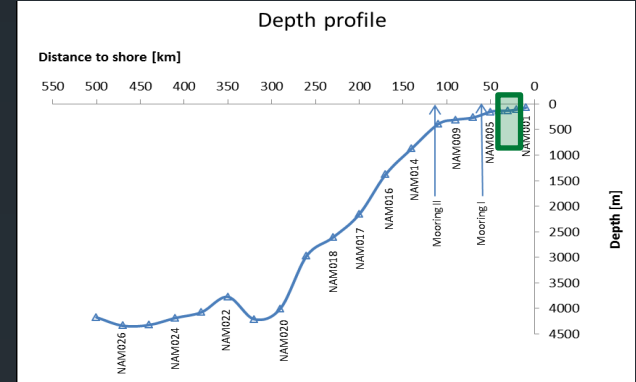
NAM022 & 023

# Results: Carbon

**NAM002**  $F_c = 114045 z^{-1.203}$

**NAM003**  $F_c = 126793 z^{-1.069}$

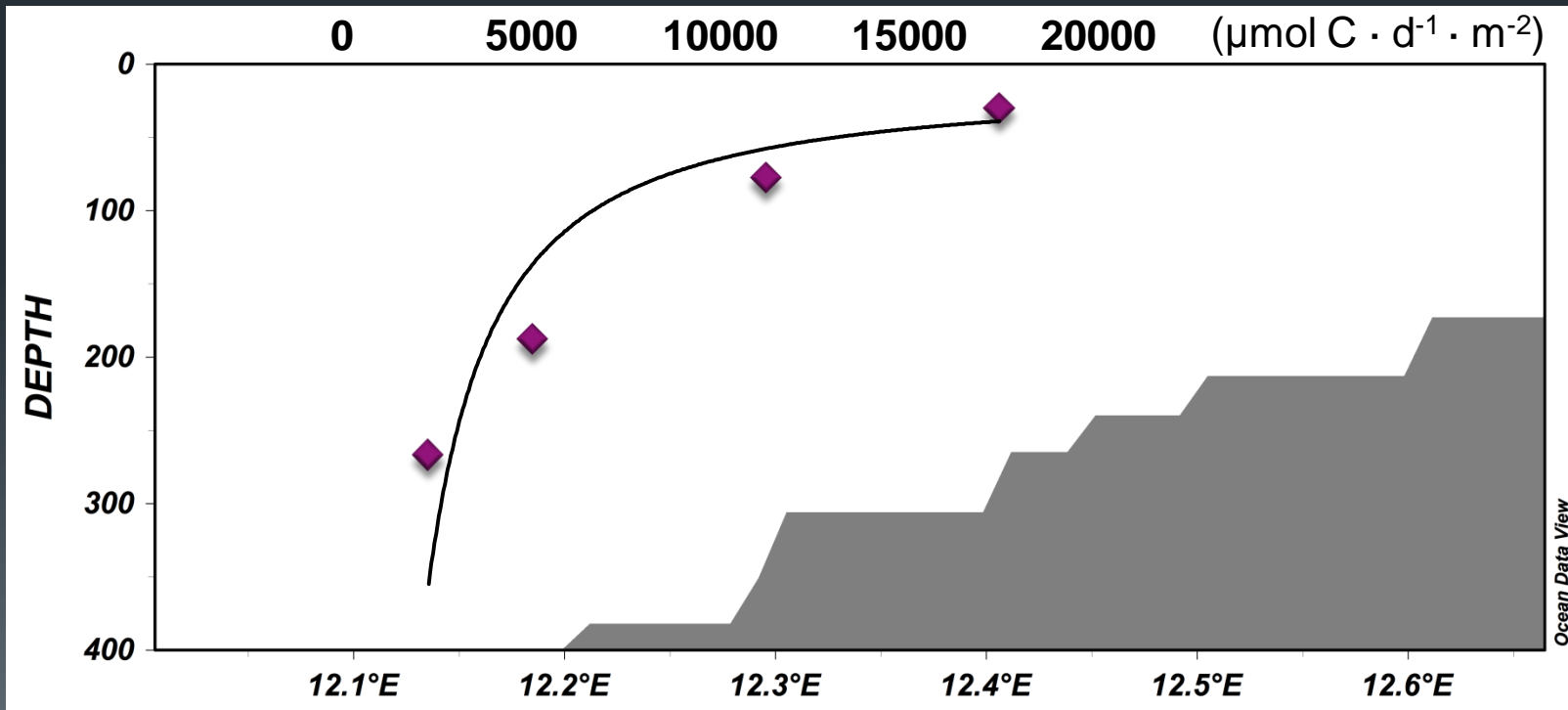
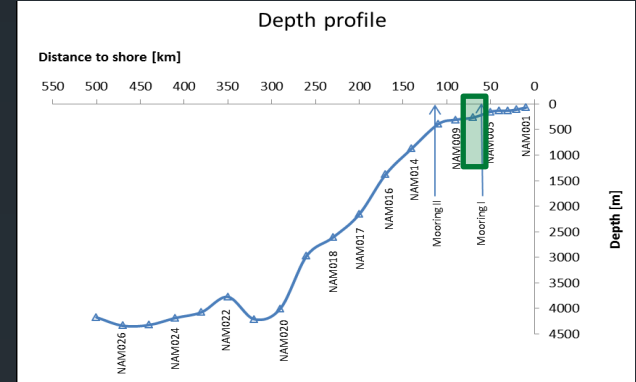
## C - FLUX



# Results: Carbon

NAM007  $F_c = 116264 z^{-0.679}$

## C - FLUX

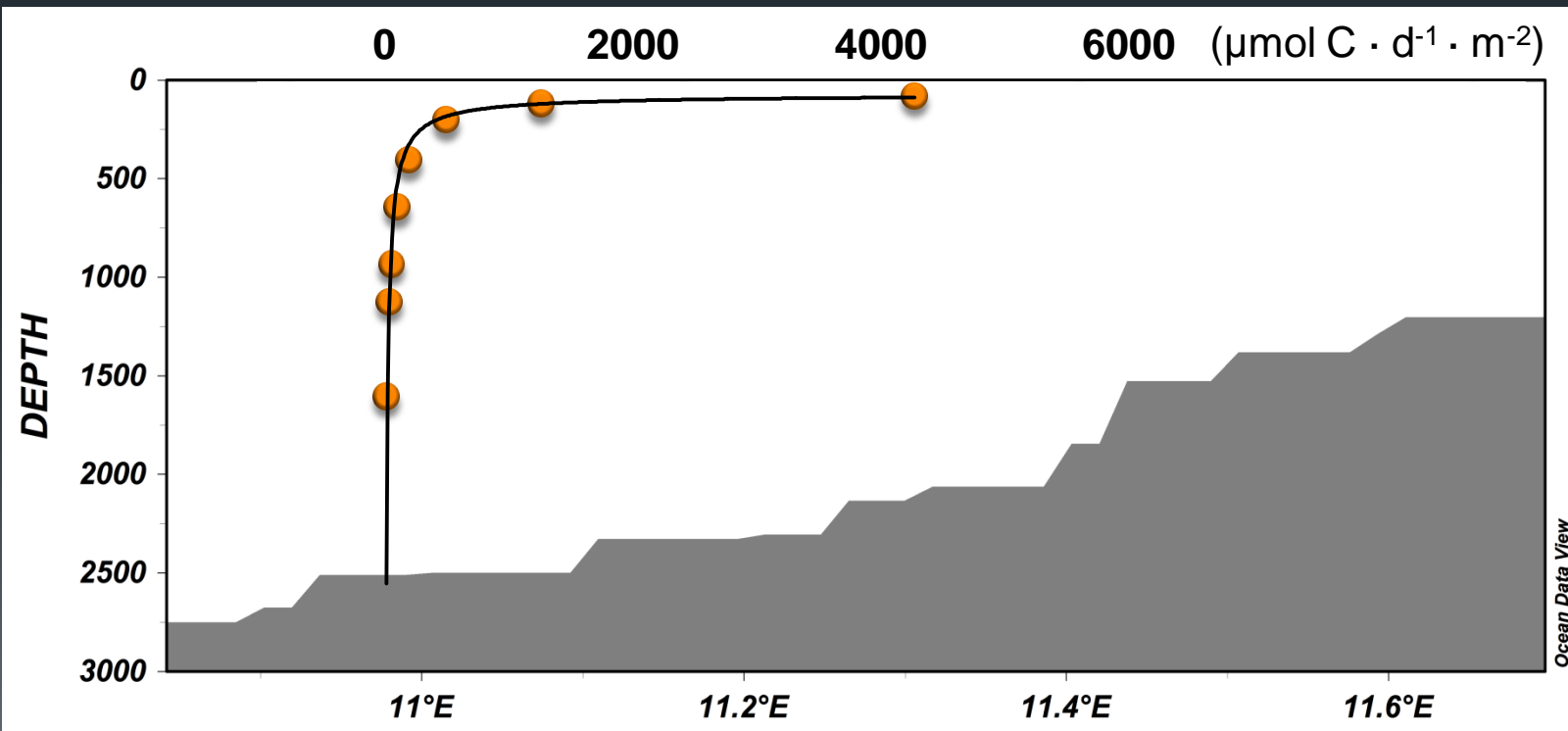
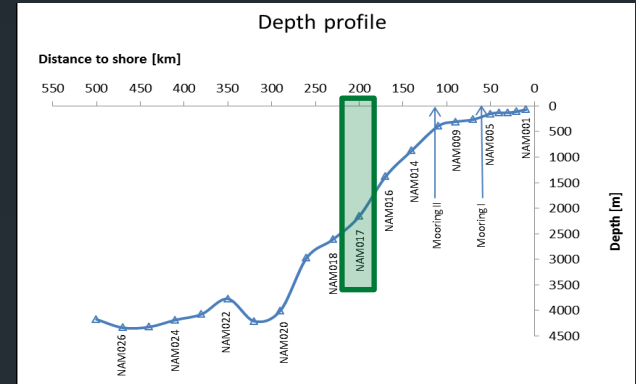


Ocean Data View

# Results: Carbon

**NAM017**  $F_c = 90231 z^{-1.098}$

## C - FLUX

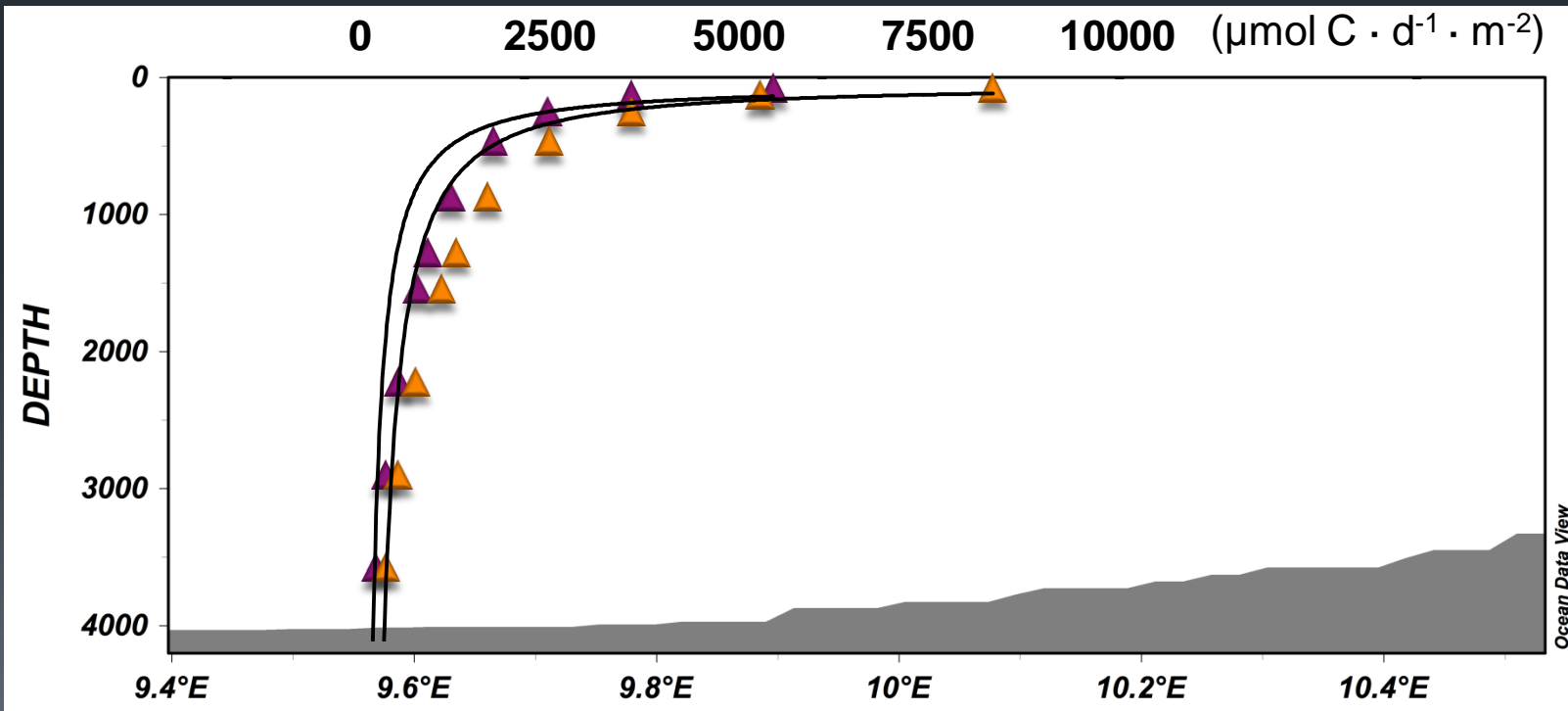
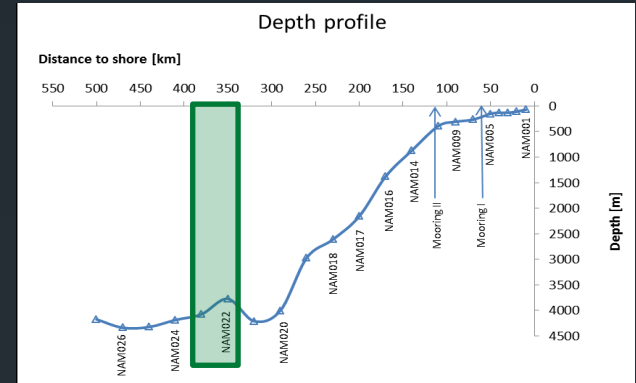


# Results: Carbon

**NAM022**  $F_c = 60173 z^{-0.693}$

**NAM023**  $F_c = 75534 z^{-0.66}$

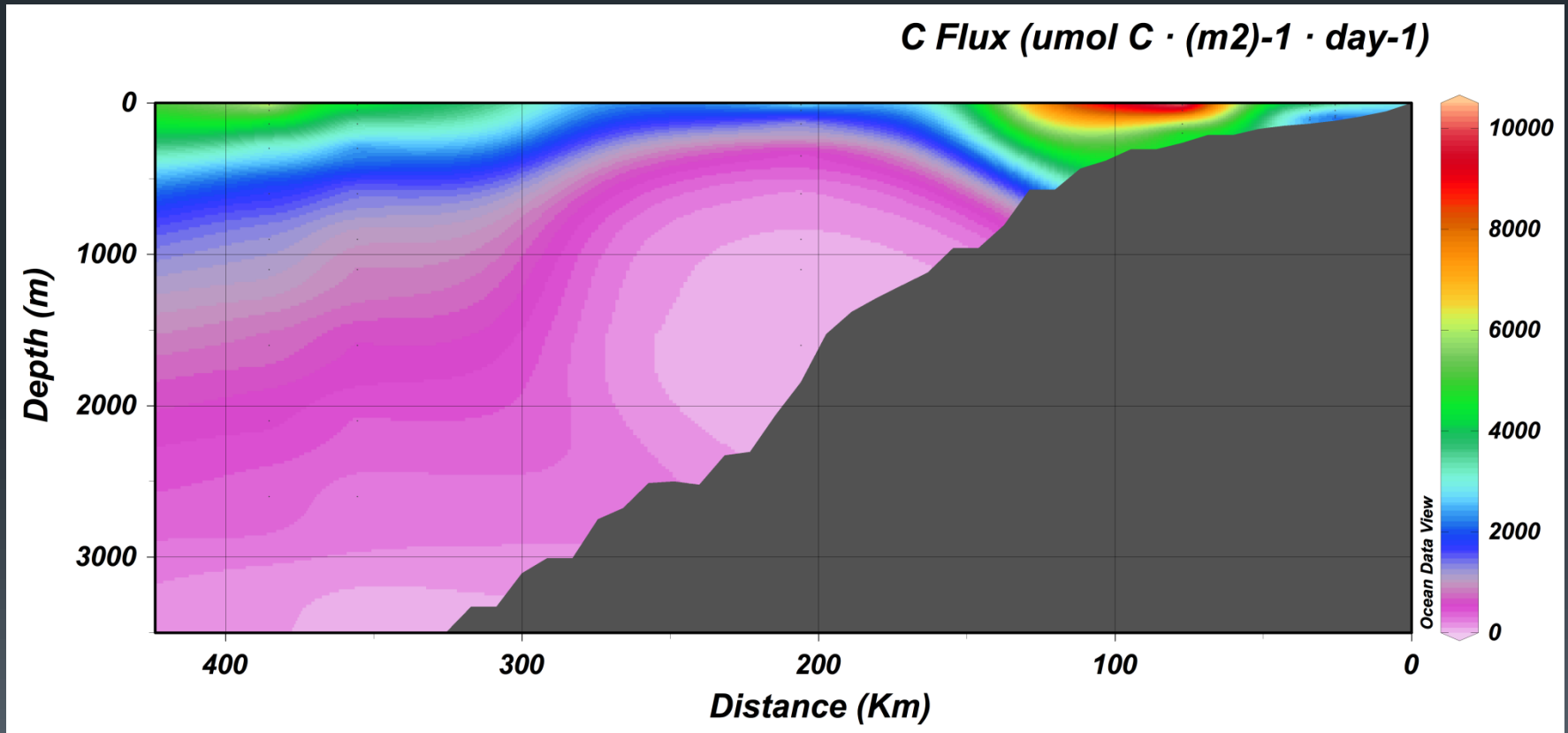
## C - FLUX





# Results: Carbon

## Zooplankton associated C flux profile along the section



# Results: Nitrogen & Carbon

- ❖ The exponent of the power function (b value) were HIGHER on the onshore stations than on the offshore stations.

<i>b- values</i>	NAM002	NAM003	NAM007	NAM009	NAM017	NAM018	NAM022	NAM023	NAM024
<b><i>Nitrogen Flux</i></b>	1.24	0.861	0.735	0.643	0.403	0.393	0.464	---	0.469
<b><i>Carbon Flux</i></b>	1.203	1.069	0.679	---	1.098	---	0.693	0.660	---

- ❖ Nutrient transfer efficiency (Teff) and nutrient retention efficiency (NRE) are directly related with the profile curvature (b value).

# Results: Carbon

- ❖ Calculations of the Carbon transfer efficiency (Teff) and the nutrient retention efficiency (NRE) for the offshore stations. (Buesseler et al., 2007)

$$T_{\text{eff}} = (F_{C_{500}} / F_{C_{150}}) \cdot 100$$

$$NRE = [(F_{C_{150}} - F_{C_{500}}) / F_{C_{150}}] \cdot 100$$

Station	C- FLUX 150m	C- FLUX 500m	Teff %	NRE %
NAM017	368.14	98.15	26.66	73.34
NAM022	1867.97	810.99	43.42	56.58
NAM023	2766.45	1249.75	45.18	54.82

- ❖ Teff < 60% indicate high respiration rates between this depths.

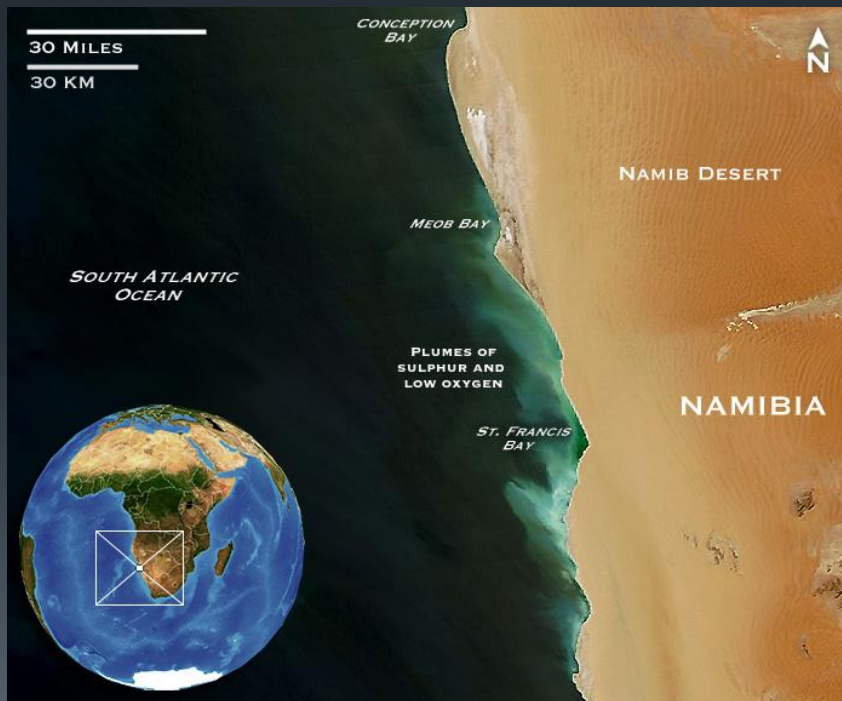


## Summary II

- ❖ Carbon flux values were higher at the onshore stations while the highest values of nitrogen fluxes were found at a middle position in the section.
- ❖ Carbon transfer efficiency and nutrient retention efficiency show high respiration rates in this mesopelagic waters.

# Acknowledgement

We are grateful to all the institutions which made the SUCCESSION Project possible, and specially to Dr. Postel for providing us the tools to develop the present work.





# Additional Information

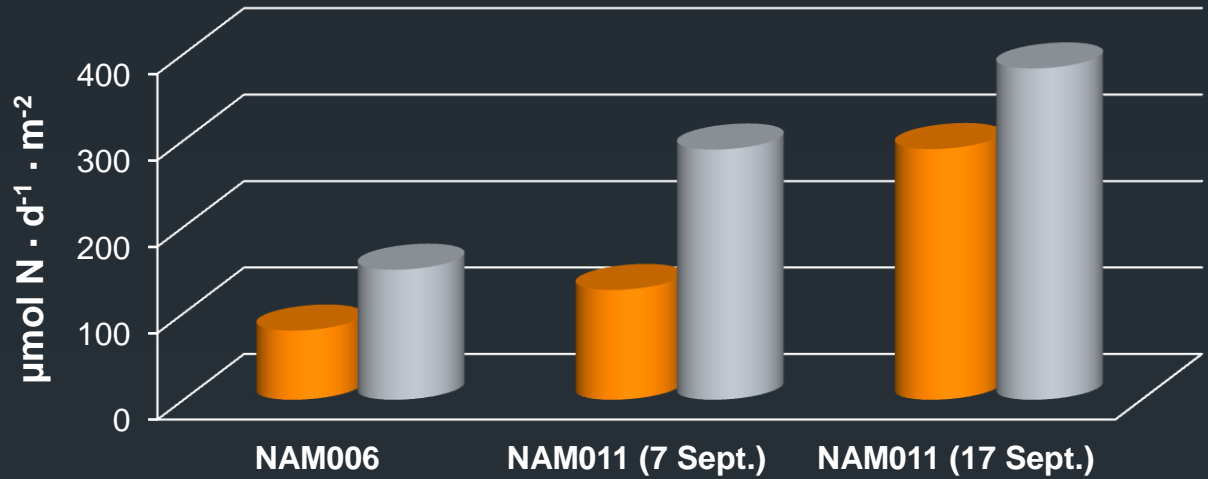
# Results

I. Moorings stations

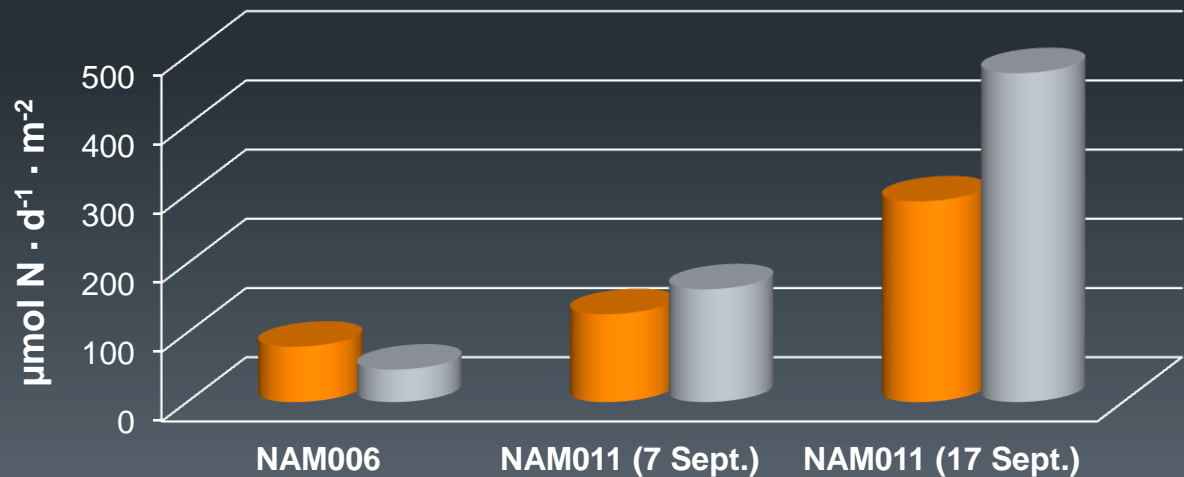
## Nitrogen

*Zooplankton*

- Mooring data
- N flux model



*Microplankton*



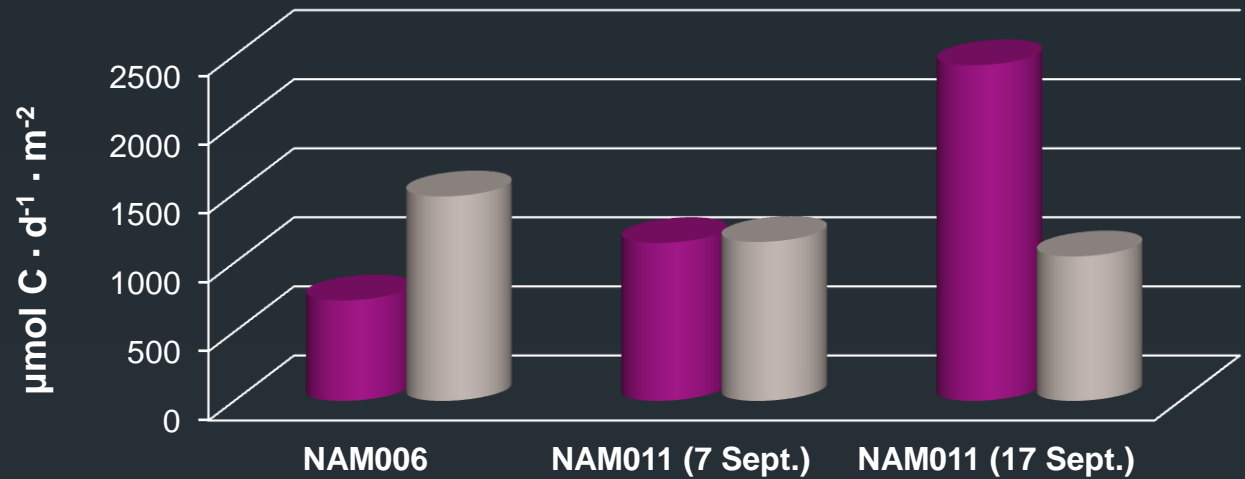
# Results

I. Moorings stations

## Carbon

*Zooplankton*

- Mooring data
- C flux model



*Microplankton*

